

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club. Plate LXVIII.



Asplenium rhizophyllum, \mathbf{Kunze} , \mathbf{var} . Biscaynianum, \mathbf{Eaton} .

Asplenium rhizophyllum, Kunze, var. Biscaynianum, N. Var.

Fronds narrowly linear-oblong in outline, a foot or more high, 3/4 to 1 inch wide; pinnæ a dozen or more pairs, 8 or 9 lines long, ascending obliquely, the lowest ones scarcely diminished; all but the uppermost pairs cut into about 7 or 8 lobes, of which the lowest superior one is three-lobed, the next one or two two-lobed, and the others simple; all closely placed; upper pinnæ gradually smaller and less deeply lobed; sori usually one on each vein and This form has the large ultimate segments of the coarser form of the species, from which it differs in the much shorter pinnæ, and consequently in the linear rather than lanceo. late outline of the frond. The pinnules an inch or two below the apex scarcely differ from those of A. dentatum, with which, and in company with the myriophyllum form of A. rhisophyllum, it was associated, as is explained below by Mr. Isaac Holden, of Bridgeport, Conn., who discovered it at Biscayne Bay, Florida, 28th of February, 1887. It seems highly probable that it is modified from the type by the influence of its associate.

NEW HAVEN, April 15th, 1887. DANIEL C. EATON.

Notes on some Florida Ferns.

In southern Florida, on the shore of Biscayne Bay, some four or five miles south of the Miami River, under a projecting arch of the coral limestone, is a well, hollowed in the rock to the depth of some five feet or so, with cut steps leading down to the fresh water at the bottom. This ancient excavation, believed by some to antedate the settlement of St. Augustine, is well known in that region as the "Punch Bowl." By going northerly from this point a quarter of a mile, more or less, through the jungle—hummock, or "hammock," as it is there called-keeping near the slope of the rocks, in which procedure a machete is very useful, there is reached a small, comparatively open space in which stands a cocoanut tree of a few years' growth, apparently planted there by accident, and of remarkable beauty. A few rods beyond this tree is a curved recess in the bank of rock which, as I remember it, is at that point some five or six feet in height.